THE HERALD.

VOL. III., NO. 14. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892. $1.00 PER YEAR.

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Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

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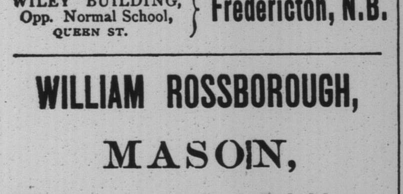

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In Effect Nov. 30th, 1891.

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EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15. A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

10.35 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West. St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

3.00 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.00, 10.00 a.m., 4.30 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.25 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.50 a.m., 2.50 p.m.
Vanceboro, 10.25 a.m., 2.30 p.m.
St. Stephen, 9.00, 10.30 a.m.
St. Andrews, 8.00 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.35 a. m., 1.25, 7.20 p.m

LEAVE GIBSON.

6.20 A. M. — Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.10 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

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13-10-83

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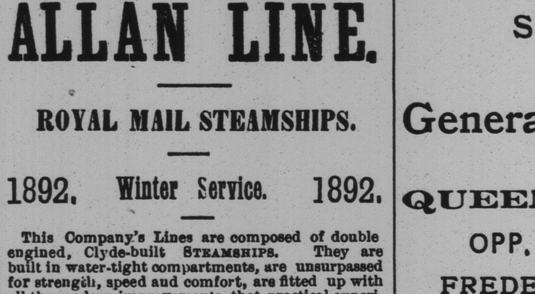

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From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
14 Jan	SARDINIAN	4 Feb.	6 Feb.
28 "	*NUMIDIAN	18 "	20 "
11 Feb	CIRCASSIAN	3 Mar.	5 Mar.
25 "	*MONGOLIAN	17 "	19 "
10 Mar	*NUMIDIAN	31 "	2 Apr.
24 "	PARISIAN	14 Apr.	16 "
7 Apr	*MONGOLIAN	28 "	30 "

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18 "	GRECIAN	
3 Mar.	POLYNESIAN	
17 "	CARTHAGINIAN	
31 "	GRECIAN	

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HIBERNIAN	5 Feb.
NESTORIAN	19 "
MANITOBAN	4 Mar
HIBERNIAN	18 "
NESTORIAN	1 Apr

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(Late State Line Steamers.)

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19 Feb.	STATE OF NEBRASKA.	10 Mar 1.00 p. m.
11 Mar.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	31 " noon.

Rates of Passage New York to Glasgow.

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Fredericton, Oct. 31st, 1891.

WILLIAN WILSON, M. P. P. Barrister-at-Law.
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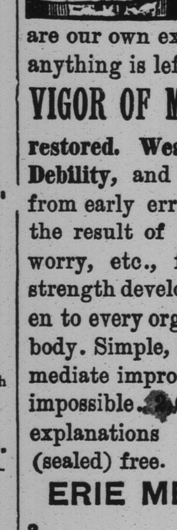

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LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Opposition Statements Shattered by the Government.

ELOQUENT SPEECH BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Wilson and LaBillois Expose Opposition Tactics.

In the debate on the address, Hon. Mr. Labillois followed Dr. Alward. He referred to the cowardly and false circulars, intended to stir up religious feeling which had been sent to every protestant home in Restigouche county, and where they had in some cases been burned by the recipients. Referring to the campaign, he said, that at the outset a charge had been made by an opposition speaker that the government had dismissed Mr. Crockett because he was in favor of the nuns and Catholics of Bathurst village. He had attended a meeting at Cocaigne Bridge, where he had with difficulty obtained a chance to speak from Mr. Hanington and Mr. Phinny, and where Phinney had urged the French to vote against the government because an Englishman had been appointed sheriff of Kent. Mr. Hanington made a similar claim because the government had dismissed Mr. Boudreau, the inspector, because he was a Frenchman. It was then that he (Labillois) had been forced to reply on behalf of the government. But neither at the meeting nor elsewhere in Kent county, had he used the language attributed to him by Dr. Alward, nor sought to arouse sectarian strife. At the last meeting referred to Mr. Phinney had refused Mr Johnston a chance to speak because it was after midnight, Saturday evening, and there should be no speaking on Sunday. Yet on the following Sunday afternoon Mr. Phinney addressed electors at St. Marys, and there stated that the French should vote against the government because some of Labillois' ancestors had come from the south of Ireland. He told them also that they should oppose the government because it was composed of Orangemen. He charged that Mr. Pugsley was an Orangemen. He (Labillois) had not spoken of McKeown and Alward as fanatics or bigots, but he had spoken of Stockton, because the latter had proposed to him in a conversation during the last session, that he should move a resolution in the house with reference to the French schools of the Province by which the French language was to be dismissed from the schools.

Dr. Stockton — Do I understand the Hon. member to say that I had a conversation with him to the effect that I wished to prohibit the teaching of the French language in the Province?

Hon. Mr. Labillois replied and said no, but he had a conversation with him in which he showed himself adverse to the teaching of French in the schools of the Province. He (Stockton) had sought to obtain information from him wereon to base his resolution, but he (Labillois) had given him no encouragement.

Dr. Stockton — Does the Hon. member say that I spoke to him about the introduction of a resolution relating in any way to the teaching of the French language?

Hon. Mr. Labillois — Yes.

Mr. Stockton — That statement is absolutely untrue.

Hon. Mr. Labillois said he remembered well the conversation and it struck him at the time that he had not yet concluded with his protestant crusade. Passing on, Mr. Labillois said it was the wish of every French member of the house that English should be taught in every school in the Province.

Dr. Stockton — What was the nature of the resolution I proposed to bring in?

Hon. Mr. Labillois said no resolution had been framed, and Stockton had not had time to clearly indicate its nature because he was cut short in his proposal. At St. Marys Dr. Legere told the people that he was sent by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Abbott to defeat the Blair government, and when asked to produce his authority he was unable to do so.

Mr. Phinney — That is not so.

Mr. Legere — I rise to say that Mr. LaBillois is correct. Mr. Phinney was present and he knows that Dr. Legere said openly that he was sent by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Abbott.

Hon. Mr. Labillois said Dr. Legere had tried to work in Dominion politics and when he failed in that he tried to set the French against the Irish. He related a conversation he had had with three Irishmen, which afterwards he was obliged to swallow. He (LaBillois) had never stated in the campaign that the protestants were the enemies of his religion and race. He had never stated that the opposition was a protestant opposition. It would have been insane for him to have made such a statement, for his own county of Restigouche that had so handsomely stood by him in three elections had a large majority of protestant voters, and he prided himself on the feeling of amity that existed there between the two races, partly through his instrumentality. Fear God, respect the English flag, and respect their neighbors as themselves were the watchwords of the French people of New Brunswick.

Mr. Legere spoke after speeches by the Messrs. Melasnon and Phinney. He said the step he had taken in becoming a government candidate was right and the people of Kent had pronounced it so. Mr. Gogain, Mr Phinney's candidate, came out as an independent and said he was willing to support the government under certain conditions. If he (Legere) had made one bad step, as Mr. Phinney had stated, the latter had made two. The first bad step was when he deserted the government, and the second was when he said he would accept Gogain's defeat as his own. He was able to confirm every statement the Hon. Mr. Labillois had made to the house. If Mr. Labillois had started the race and religion war in Kent, how did it come that he (Legere) had carried every English speaking district? He resented the gratuitous insult of Mr. Phinney, that the people of Kent had been bought like sheep in that election. However, the sore defeat, the opposition had got, gave them exceptional privileges in debate.

Hon. Mr. Blair followed. He said that as a stickler for patriotism and British institutions, he would have thought that the leader of the opposition would have hesitated before he asked the house to amend the loyal address which the house usually passed in reply to the speech from the throne. The course of the Hon. member could only be paralled in Deadwood where it was the practice first to hang the prisoner then bring on the trial and then the accusation. First he condemned the government because somebody had told him that the government had given away a large sum to some person on the North Shore; then, because a bridge built by the government had sunk six inches, he wished the house to amend this address. The course usually pursued in parliamentary bodies was to pass the address in its entirety, for the very good reason that until it was passed no constitutional communication existed between the governor and the representatives of the people, nor could the public reports be laid on the table. The same old, stale charges were being repeated by the opposition and the Hon. members were seriously proposing that the government should be condemned and executed by the same jury that had already pronounced their acquittal. As to the insinuations made, if the opposition had any charge to prefer against the government, every opportunity would be afforded them to have them investigated.

Dr. Stockton — You refused last year to give us your bank account.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Yes, because no government having any respect for constitutional traditions or for itself would have brought down such a return. The government would not allow the presumption to be recognized that the government were a set of thieves and rascals. They should be presumed to be honest until they were proved otherwise. The state of the bank account had been placed fairly on the table of the house and if the majority of the house had not confidence enough in government to accept them, the power was in their hands and they could vote non-confidence in the government.

Recess.

Mr. Blair said an insinuation had been made by Hanington that if a certain witness had been subpoenaed upon the Leary investigation, whom he desired to call, that a different result would have been reached.

Mr. Hanington — I said that friends of the government were now saying, that it was Mr. Hanington's fault; that if I had subpoenaed a certain gentleman, I could have shown that $5,000 had been boodled, and then I said the man they named was one of those whom I wished to call, but was refused.

Hon Mr. Blair — declined to believe that any person possessed of a spirit of fairness could have made such a statement to the Hon. gentleman. He could not understand how the Hon. member could expect to fortify his motion by a reference to the Leary investigation. The Hon. member was present during all the investigation and heard all the evidence, and was compelled to acknowledge to the house, not once only, but several times, that he (Blair) had been fully exonerated. Yet after the lapse of all this time, and in face of his admission that he (Blair) was guiltless, the Hon. member had not had the decency to refrain from the nasty insinuation he had made. Mr. Hanington claimed to be an honorable man and to belong to an honorable profession and his aspirations for the future were lofty, yet he had revived a matter which he himself had buried in order to create the impression upon some person's mind, that there was some evidence which might have supported the charge if he had had an opportunity of adducing it. He had also intimated that if he had an opportunity of going before a royal commission or other fair tribunal, he would be able to show that the government had been guilty of corrupt transactions with reference to the subsides to the Central railway, the bridge at Rockland and other matters. That was the kind of material the Hon. member resorted to in order to bolster up his motion. He thought that the Hon. member if he had any charges to make, should in fairness take the proper and constitutional way of bringing them before the house.

Mr. Hanington — And get it amended like the Leary one.

Mr. Blair said the Hon. member well knew that the charge made by the Hon. member for Carleton had not been amended in any essential respect. He had simply declined to allow a charge which was levelled at himself to be burdened with charges and implications towards other members of the government. That Hon. member had said, that he (Blair) was exonerated from the slightest taint in connection with that charge.

Mr. Hanington — I simply said the evidence did not disclose the facts alleged, and I was glad of it, but I do now say that we were burked in our inquiry by the amendment made by the attorney general.

Hon. Mr. Blair — I am not concerned as to what the Hon. member says now, but what he said then.

Mr. Hanington — I say it now.

Hon. Mr. Blair — Mr. Hanington did not say then that the case had failed through want of proof, but he said he was glad to be able to state, that the attorney general had been completed exonerated. Could the Hon. member have said that if he had not been allowed a thorough investigation. Would he have made the statement he did, unless he felt, that he (Blair) had been entirely exonerated? If the opposition had any charge now to make, they should prefer it in the regular way and then if it was not properly investigated upon the house would rest the responsibility. It was quite possible that the Hon. member would not be allowed to have full control of that investigation; he (Blair) would be very sorry to have that Hon. gentleman for his judge. The Hon. member could not be relieved from his duty by claiming that any charge he might prefer would not be properly examined into. He appealed to members of the opposition to say whether the insinuations of the Hon. member has embodied any reasons why fair-minded men should enterprise in the passage of the address. The course, the Hon. member has taken is entirely without precedent, in moving this amendment to the address.

Dr. Stockton — Not at all. It was done in the British Parliament the other day.

Hon. Mr. Blair said, the cases were not parallel. The resolution was a motion of want of confidence in the government. Its passage would prevent the inquiries which the Hon. member professed to be desirous of making. He (Blair) did not think the paragraph if passed would commit any Hon. member to the principle of direct taxation. There could be no reason why the house should not thank the governor for informing the house that the subject of the census had been given serious consideration.

Dr. Stockton — We don't amend that.

Hon. Mr. Blair — What is it he proposes to amend. The paragraph simply stated that any measure submitted with a view to augmenting, the revenue would receive the careful attention of the house. Was there anything in that proposition that any fair-minded man should refuse to subscribe to? Could the gentlemen of the opposition properly discharge their duties without giving their careful attention to any measure of this kind.

Dr. Stockton — We don't amend that section. We say we are not prepared for direct taxation.

Hon. Mr. Blair — Then the Hon. member is proposing to add something entirely foreign to the paragraph. He was asking the house to pronounce upon a measure not yet submitted. Who had said the Hon. members were prepared for direct taxation? It was time enough for such a declaration to be made when a measure was before the house inviting them to do so. The Hon. members were jumping before they came to the stile. They were indulging in a parliamentary trick to induce the government to appear by negativing their amendment, to be declaring itself in favor of direct taxation, which the paragraph did not necessarily imply.

Mr. Hanington — Don't you intend direct taxation?

Hon. Mr. Blair — The Hon. member has no right to be informed of the intentions of the government at the present time and he was unwilling to allow the government to tell the house just what its intentions were. Even if direct taxation could be spelled out of the paragraph how many members of the house were prepared to say that they would not examine the question. If a majority of the house without considering facts or reasons which might be adduced, were going to shut their eyes and blind their ears to the proposed legislation of the government, upon them must rest the responsibility. It was not to prevent the imposition of direct taxation, that the motion was moved, but simply with the hope of catching some support which otherwise the opposition could not obtain, that this little parliamentary manoeuvre, that the opposition members had been incubating for forty-eight hours past, had been hatched. (Applause).

Hon. Mr. Ryan said the Hon. member from Westmorland had stated that Mr. McManus had received extras for building the Scadouc bridge.

Mr. Hanington said he had made no such statement. He had said that the Rockland bridge had been let at a cost figure of $2,000 above the lowest tender.

Hon. Mr. Ryan said he would not descend to calling the Hon. member a liar or blackguard.

Mr. Hanington said the Hon. member was referring to him as a liar and blackguard. He asked that the language be withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. Ryan said he had made no such accusation, but the Hon. member had used such language in a former debate. Continuing, Mr. Ryan said he had understood the Hon. gentleman to say that it was rumored, that large extras had been granted to the builder of the Scadouc bridge. It was not a fact that Mr. Whitman Haines had anything to do with the Rockland bridge. Mr. Appleby of St. John was the lowest tenderer and on being so informed asked for his deposit to be returned. It was only after receiving repeated declarations that he was seriously ill, that the request was complied with. That request had been backed up by a letter from Dr. Stockton.

Dr. Stockton said the chief commissioner's statement was perfectly correct.

Hon. Mr. Blair said Stockton had listened in silence to the charge being made.

Hon. Mr. Ryan said the member for Westmorland had evidently got his information from the member for St. John.

Dr. Stockton — I gave him no information and I did not know that it was the Rockland bridge that Appleby tendered for.

Hon. Mr. Ryan read Dr. Stockton's letter and said it showed that he then knew Appleby was a tenderer for the Rockland bridge and appealed strongly for the money to be returned. He had also sent a statutory declaration which Mr. Ryan read to the house. Simmons and Burpee being the next lowest tenderer, the offer was made to them, their figure being not $2,000 higher, but $1,300 above the Appleby tender. In regard to Cocagne bridge it had been said that some workmen were getting $4 or $5 a day. That was not true. He would advise the Hon. member for Westmorland (Melanson) to be more careful before making such unfounded statements.

Mr. Melanson — I am informed that you have no vouchers for those expenditures.

Hon Mr. Ryan — That is where you are wrong. We have all the vouchers. It was possible that whole families engaged in hauling stone might have made $4 or $5 a day collectively. He would deal with the Nelson bridge matter at length later; he would now simply say that he had discharged his duty and when the award was made it was not his fault.

Mr. McQueen said Mr. Hanington's reputation for veracity was such, that his statements would not be believed in Westmorland and it was significant that his references to the Rockland bridge had been entirely repudiated by his lieutenant (Dr. (Stockton). If the finances would allow it, he would like provision to be made to have the French members reported in their own language and translated for the press. While he did not propose to go into the discussion of the race and religion question, he would not forbear from saying that there were some few among the protestant people who were doing more to excite religious prejudices than Hon. Mr. Labillois against whom that charge had been made.

Mr. Phinney though sitting in the house as such was not the real representative of the people of Kent and could not honorably sit here after his "open letter" to the people of Kent. The leader of the opposition objected to the expenditures for public works; yet last year he was urging the government to increase the railway subsidies. The government forces were proud of their leader, whereas between the opposition and their leader no feeling existed save mutual disgust.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the oppoition had complained that the government members had not replied as promptly as they should to their speeches. The reason of that, he could assure them, was that the government members were anxiously waiting for the opposition to say something worth replying to. While the opposition did not hesitate to make charges against the government, they failed to formulate any definite charge. They dealt in insinuations, going around the streets gathering gossip here and there, and then indulging in mud-throwing in large quantities in the hope that some of the material would stick. Regarding the Kent election, Hon. Mr. Labillois had given an explanation which he believed would be satisfactory to every right-thinking man in the house. The lieutenant of the opposition (Stockton) had congratulated the newly elected member for Kent (Legere) upon being a member of this house, while, at the same time, he stated that he had done nothing to assist him to get here. The latter hon. gentleman had this satisfaction—if the lieutenant of the opposition had not done anything to assist in his election, he had certainly not aided the opposition candidate very much. While the explanation of hon. Mr. Labillois regarding the Kent election does not seem to satisfy the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Phinney), who poses as a purist, he could tell the house and country that Mr. Phinney was the most unfair man that could be met in an election campaign and who would scruple at no unfair means to attain his end. He seeks to get over the difficulty regarding his open letter to the people of Kent by stating that he had no intention to resign his seat, bnt he (Tweedie) could assure the house that Mr. Phinney was not stating the case correctly. He not only sent his circular throughout the country stating that "this was his election," that he was personally interested, but he had informed him (Tweedie) that if Gogain was defeated he would resign. After the election had resulted disastrously for him, Mr. Phinney felt that he should leave the county of Kent; he packed his satchel, gathered up the remaining copies of his manifesto and left for York. He was like Lot leaving the city of Sodom, only Lot got away from Sodom a little faster than the hon. gentleman got away from Richibucto. Lot started to walk; the hon. gentleman went by the Kent Northern. (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. Tweedie continued, making humorous references to the opposition and defending the mining act of last year.

Mr. Wilson said that the honorable member for Northumberland when he moved the reply to the address with which the Lieutenant Governor had opened this session of the legislature, referred to the removals which time had made in the ranks of the members since he had the honor of a seat as a representative and after listening to the speeches of the members of the opposition, he had come to the conclusion that there was another thing that time had accomplished and that was to intensify the admiration which they entertained for this method of attack upon the policy of the government. It had not varied in seven years. They have not even given us new language as a clothing for old ideas. The house has heard year after year about the delay of placing the reports upon the table,—about the Balcom draft,—Leary telegram,—Leary investigation ad nausium.

If hon. members had expected new ideas from the members of the opposition in dealing with the public questions they must now be satisfied, that they are disappointed. A complaint has been made that reference ought not to be made to the policy of the old administration. It is difficult to see how we can judge of the merits of the respective governments without an examination of the policy of each, and such an examination has induced me to support the policy of the present government as one superior in every respect to that of the previous one. The fact that there is a deficit of $60,000 in the operations of the year if attributable to mismanagement as charged by the leader of the opposition would be serious, but when attributable to circumstances over which the government had no control, it is not a cause for condemnation.

Deficits have occurred in the operations of previous years under the old administration which did not cause any alarm.

In 1878 the government over expended $55,000 in 1881, in 1879, $89,000, $27,000 in 1882, $32,500 and in 1883 $321,000. During those years the government had sold $50,000 of crown lands for the purpose of squaring the accounts but to no purpose. This the present government has not done.

We are asked to say in the reply to the speech that we will consider any measure submitted by the government for the purpose of developing new sources of revenue from which hitherto nothing has been received, and to enter upon such considerations we are told by the leader of the opposition is to commit ourselves to direct taxation. Nothing could be more absurd. Such a proposition is unworthy of the leader of a party. We are here for the purpose of considering questions of public policy and if we are not qualified for the work we had better give place to better men.

Every speech from the throne since this province had a provincial identity states that certain measures will be submitted for the consideration of the legislature and it is the first time in the history of the province that the representatives of the people have been told that it is dangerous so to do.

The facts must be recognized that if the government are to meet the requirements of the great public services and keep the expenditure within the income, the sources of revenue must be augmented. It was recognized by the several members of the now opposition when they supported the Quebec resolutions.

The hon. member from the city of St. John (Dr. Alward) declared that the great public services required an increase of revenue as did the hon. member for Carleton (Dr. Atkinson) and the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Phinney).

These hon. gentleman then supported the government and could see nothing wrong in its policy, but now when the government is endeavoring to do the very thing that they said then ought to be done, they oppose it for party purposes.

The hon. member for the city of Saint John informs us that the government in the forming of this address are following in the foot steps of Count Mercier. This is about on a par with what we were told by the leader of the opposition when the Quebec resolutions were before the house. That the letter which Sec. Seward wrote to the President, 1863, was what led to the holding of the Quebec conference in Canada in 1888. There is nothing like a vivid imagination and it is the one thing of which the members of the opposition can boast.

The charge is made that the government is responsible for the railway debt of the province. Nothing is fnrther from the truth.

The railway policy of the government has met the approval of the whole house, and at no time since this government has been in power has the opposition attempted to divide it upon any resolution, which was submitted for the purpose of giving aid for the construction of railways.

The leader of the opposition declared when the railway bill was submitted during the session of 1891, that it did not go far enough, and while his followers whined because it was not left to them to introduce, they fell into line and supported the measure, but now for a purpose they seek to cast insinuations which they have the responsibility upon the government.

The fact is, the people's representatives are responsible for the railway debt of the province and ought to be willing like men to take the responsibility and ought to have moral courage to enter upon the consideration of any question submitted to us. I see nothing objectionable in the section of the address and shall vote for its passage.

The campaign in Kent had been disgusting and all sorts of untrue statements had been made, but the people of Kent had shut off the opposition conclusively by the return of a government supporter.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill declaring the rights of the crown as represented by the government of the province in certain public lands and property.

Mr. Burchill gave notice of motion, as follows:—

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this house that a legislative union of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is desirable and would be in the public interests.

On motion it was resolved that a committee be appointed to consider the best method of local expenditure of bye-road grants.

THE HEAD SURGEON.

Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids, and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with leaden ircle, oily looking skin, etc. are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having losts its tension, every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Book sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart which beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pains about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonell Ave, Toronto, Canada.

Yes, my son there is always room at the top. But for all that it is not nesesary to get up on your ear.

Our dear little daughter was terribly sick,
Her bowels were bloated as hard as a brick,
We feared she would die
Till we happened to try
Pierce's Pellets — they cured her, remarkable quick.

Never be without Pierce's Pellets in the house. They are gentle and effective in action and give immediate relief in cases of indigestion, billousness and constipation. They do their work thoroughly and leave no bad effects. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose. Best Liver Pill made.

It must not be supposed that a woman is out of temper because she moves about with a bang.

RHEUMATIC PAINS

Require no description, since, with rare exception, all at some time have experienced their twinges. Rheumatism is not easily dislodged, only the most powerfully penetrating remedies reach to its very foundations. The most successful treatment known, and it is now frequently resorted to by medical men, is the application of that now famous remedy for pain — Polson's Nerviline. It is safe to say that nothing yet discovered has afforded equal satisfaction to the sufferer, and no matter how bad the case may be Nerviline is sure to cure it. Sold by druggists and country dealers.

Wheat is valuable for bread to such honest men as can afford it, but it is used chiefly by rogues for gambling.

WHEN NATURE SMILES AGAIN.

When nature smiles again in the mild spring days, mankind often groans from the effects of bad blood and kindred troubles engendered by the long hard winter. Remove the cause of all the trouble by purifying your blood with nature's remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters, the best blood searcher and tonic ever discovered.

The nose is the most intelligent feature of the human countenance, because on it sorrow or danger are re(a)d.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have any Throat Trouble — Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

Common Experience.—"What has been the greatest mistake of your life?" "Making so many."

The "Myrtle Navy" brand of smoking tobacco has stood the test for over twenty years, and during that time it has lost no friends and gained scores of thousands. This lengthened experience shows that it is not mere passing fashion which has gained it the approval of the public, but its superiority in the essential qualities which make a first class tobacco.

A dead mouse under the floor beats a writ of ejectment for vacating the premises.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have Bronchitis — Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

Nothing keeps a stingy man from stealing but the risk of the thing.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have Tightness of the Chest — Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

If you are a good man, what are you good for?